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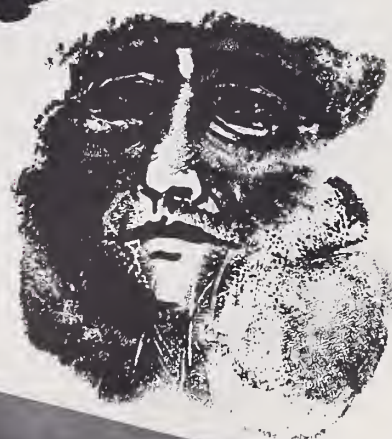
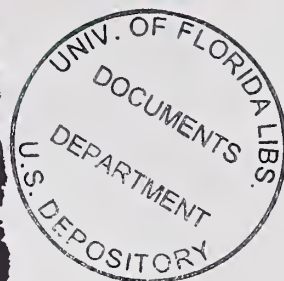
the

august 1971



HALLMARK

united states army security agency



Why Did

You

Enlist in ASA?

You may be surprised . . . See page 6.

Volume 4 No. 8 August 1971

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Our Cover—Staff Artist Robert E. Murray has done it again. Just what it is—or supposed to be—we'll leave up to you. Need a hand? It has something to do with why you enlisted . . . we think. You'll find out more on pages 6 and 7.

Gobbledygook is like the weather—everybody talks about it, but hardly anybody does anything to change it.

Since 1944, when Congressman Maury Maverick coined the now familiar word for turgid, bureaucratic language, the cry throughout government has been “Gobbledygook has got to go.” But gone it isn’t—from government writing, science or medical writing, business writing, text books—not even from books for kids. In spite of regulations and effective writing campaigns and courses, ad infinitum, military writing has managed to keep pace with the rest of the field.

This was brought home to a recently departed Hallmark staff member who has a masters’ degree in journalism, a readable writing style and a great disdain for obfuscatory language.

Assigned to write a report and briefing for high-level review, he looked at earlier reports to find out what was required. Of the background material—letters, messages, reports, DFs etc.—that he subsequently waded through, he says: “I found a tangled montage of ‘governmentese’—that ever-so-foreign language based on derivations of the words reference, pursuant and preclude. All the necessary information was there, but it took me four days to find it because the monotony of it all kept putting me to sleep.

“Why does it have to be this way?” he asks. “Why must military writing be so burdened? You don’t walk up to someone and say, ‘Pursuant to the referenced material, request verification on the subject topic.’ So why do people write like that?”

We know why, and so do you. It is easy. And it is dull. And it does more to impede communication than to advance it.

But the reason given to our youthful word merchant by an old hand was: “It’s just the way it’s done. It’s more professional and businesslike.”

Of course some documents do require a more formal tone than others. And military writing *should* be professional and businesslike. It’s not our contention that military writing per se is bad writing—it’s what people do to it that makes it unprofessional and unbusinesslike.

Continued on page 10.

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RVN Honors 509th—Again

Honor. It's a word that gets bandied about the military and loses its meaning in a hodge-podge of "outstandings," "exemplaries," and "beyond the call of duties." Yet it's the word that best describes how the 509th has served its tour in the Republic of Vietnam.

Further proof required? The 509th Radio Research Group recently was awarded the Republic of Vietnam Gallantry Cross with Palm—for the second time. Only one other U.S. Army unit has achieved as much. What is more remarkable is the fact that the award usually is reserved for combat or direct combat support units.

Accepting the award and banner streamer from Major General Nguyen Xuan Trang, Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel, RVN Armed Forces Joint General Staff, was Colonel Jack P. Lansford, commander of the 509th.

On hand for the ceremonies were representatives from the United States Embassy in Saigon, the Department of Defense, MACV, USARV and Command Sergeant Major Robert W. Roth, Headquarters, USASA.



Election Year, 1972—It will be different from any other election in the history of this nation. Because of a third party threat? Because of the issues? Because of a vice president charged with felonious assault with a three-wood? No. It's because there will be 11 million new voters—18 to 21 years old. The 26th Amendment enfranchises them. Many are in the service; some are in the Agency. To the new voters—welcome. See your judge advocate's office about registering in your home state.



Fish Tale—"Ah, Charley, see you're having some tuna with your mercury-salad sandwich today." So goes the flood of black humor jokes that accompanied the recent Food and Drug Administration (FDA) warnings on mercury levels in certain types of fish.

Now, Dr. Robert M. White, Director of the Commerce Department's National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), warns the scare message may have gone too far. He states, "It would be a needless and tragic mistake to avoid eating all fish.

"There's no reason whatever not to eat—and enjoy—fish and shellfish," he added.

While NOAA is currently testing and evaluating mercury levels in various types of fish, it should be pointed out the FDA has only put out warnings for swordfish.

WANT OUT? READ THIS

A few of the points we made in our last issue need clarification. Some were so confusing we decided to clear them up just for our sake . . . for instance:

—On page 6 you read that three-month drops for school and teaching were available. Now, because of the criticality of the 'command overstrength,' the Army Security Agency has limited authority from DA to consider up to *six* months for this category of early out. It won't last indefinitely, so if you think you qualify, start the paperwork soon . . . at least 210 days before the date you want to get out. This is not in AR 635-200. Your UPO officer has the details.

—On the very next page, our section on VRB multipliers threw everyone a few curves. The following changes should be noted: MOS **05BCDGHK** and MOS **98BCGHJ** are *all* in the Multiplier Four (VRB-4) category; MOS **72B** and **95B** have been downgraded to VRB-0.



Such a Deal!—Looking for a buy on that stereo system or camera you've wanted for months? The price at the PX may be better than you guessed—especially since the Army and Air Force Exchange Service (AAFES) has lopped nearly \$25 million off

the price tags. What's the catch? Lower quality merchandise? Nope. AAFES says it's part of a program to streamline the system's pricing structure, especially in view of current relaxation of gold flow restrictions. (A recommendation by the House Armed Services Committee for lower PX prices probably had some bearing on the situation, too.)



A Penny Saved, Etc.—In its never-ceasing battle to see that GIs get every penny that's coming to them, the U.S. Finance Center offers these tips to individuals attempting to collect for dependent travel. Don't file a claim for dependent travel:

- ***Until the trip is over.
- ***Unless the travel is for the purpose of establishing a bona fide residence at the destination.
- ***For a child under five.
- ***For dependent parents (unless they actually reside at your home.)
- ***For travel where the Government provides transportation.
- ***For travel performed prior to receipt of PCS orders or before official notice that PCS orders will be issued.
- ***For any dependent who wasn't a dependent when you received your PCS orders.



Drugs—On Land and into the Air—The machinery to fight drug addiction is gearing up nearly as fast as those in the drug trade are pushing the stuff.

Newly-amended Federal law now enables the Bureau of Customs (with Postal permission), to open letters and packages coming in-country from overseas. In the past, authorities needed the addressee's permission to open a suspect package. Naturally, if there was something illegal in the load, the addressee would simply refuse permission and the package was returned to the sender. While a pusher might have missed his connection, no one got arrested and the sender was free to try again. No more.

In an effort to meet the needs of those already hooked, the VA has opened five drug treatment centers since October, with 27 more on the way. Fourteen of these will be open by the end of August.

"Well, SFC Calhoun, here's another fine mess you've gotten us into!"

by Sp5 Harry S. Dahlquist
Co-Editor, *The Aardvark*
USASA Support Group,
Ft. Meade, Md.

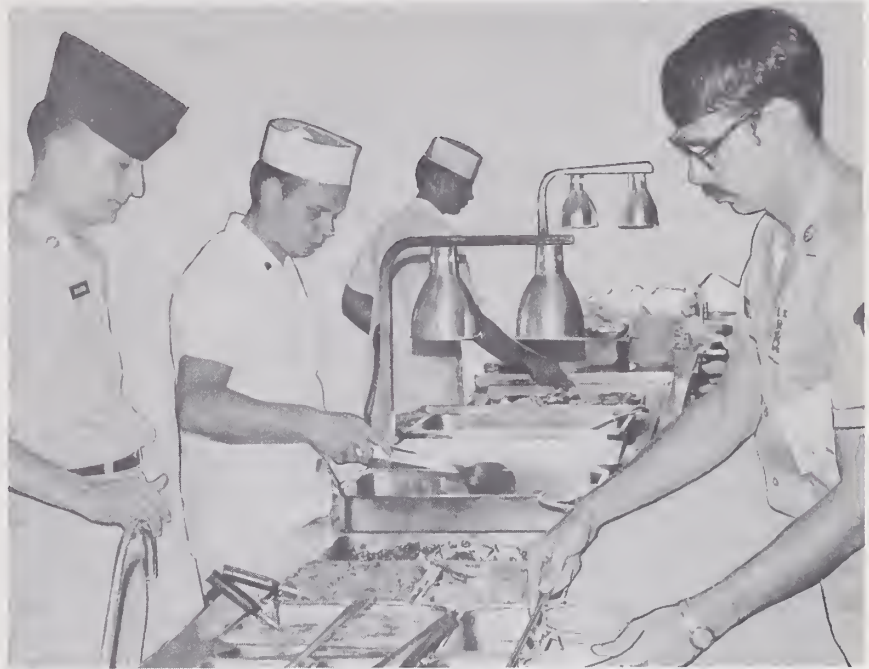
Have you ever been greeted by a cheerful "Hello" as you stood in line in an Army mess hall? Has a cook ever given you a full run-down of what is available for that particular meal? Has a mess steward ever inquired as to how you liked the meal or asked for your suggestions on how to improve it? Well, unless you've had an opportunity to dine in the best Army mess hall in CONARC, your answers to any or all of the above questions might well be "NO!"

The dining facility at the USASA Support Group, Ft. Meade, Md., has been awarded second place in the small unit category of the Third Annual Phillip A. Connelly Awards for Excellence in Army Food Service competition. The first place award went to the hash—or is that schnitzel slingers—of Battery C, 6th Battalion, 60th Artillery, 32d Army Air Defense Command in Hohenfels, Germany.

In fact, none of the other units winning awards were based in the States, so that makes the ASA Meade mess the best in country.

Most of the credit for the award should be heaped on Sergeant First Class William C. Calhoun, mess steward, and his staff of assistants and cooks.

SFC Calhoun, a 20-year-vet of club custodianships in Turkey, Vietnam, Ethiopia and Arlington Hall, stepped into the mess steward slot at Group in October, 1969. Since then, his mess has copped the Ft. George G. Meade's Superior Mess Award four quarters running.



SFC William C. Calhoun, chief cook and bottlewasher for the ASA's Support Group at Ft. Meade, Md., supervises a chow line in the best mess hall in the United States.

ASA Meade best in CONUS

The sergeant will be honored for his accomplishments this month with a trip to Milwaukee to accept the Connelly Award.

Those are the facts. But what do the men of Group feel about their mess? This random interview gives a wider view.

"Certainly superior."

"SFC Calhoun should get all the credit."

"The atmosphere helps a lot."

"The food is great on weekdays, but on weekends it isn't too good."

"This is the best."

"Lunch time around here is really a pleasure. Where there's good food, there's always good feeling, good conversation and it gives me a break."

"They must change their grease more often."

"I have eaten in a lot of mess halls, including those of other services, and I think this one deserves the award."

"When people from other Ft. Meade units come here and pay to eat, you KNOW the food is good."



pass in review

A roundup of ASA news from Hallmark correspondents

Virginia

Arlington Hall Station—Command Sergeant Major of the Army Security Agency, Robert W. Roth, reenlisted recently for the sixth and final time—one that was loaded with oddities:

- * The 25½-year ASA veteran had no reenlistment options or bonuses available to him.

- * He re-upped in his own office for his own slot.

- * While it was his last reenlistment ceremony, it was the very first for 2LT Robert K. Spear, US Army

Garrison's S-1/Adjutant and Reenlistment Officer for AHS.

Japan

FS Hakata—Just to show you how easy it is to make money by merely submitting ideas to improve the Army, take a look at this:

First Sergeant Paul W. Silbert made the simple suggestion of discontinuing the Armed Forces Liberty Pass. Hakata's Suggestion Awards Program gave the 1st Shirt \$100 for the idea. Now that wasn't hard, was it?



"SOMEBODY!"

North Carolina

Ft. Bragg—The above cartoon was penned by Mike Smith for The Bat Sheet—the now-defunct unit newspaper for the 301st ASA Bn (Airborne).

Of special note is the fact that the cartoon was picked up by the American Forces Press Service (AFPS) and distributed to all US military newspapers throughout the world.

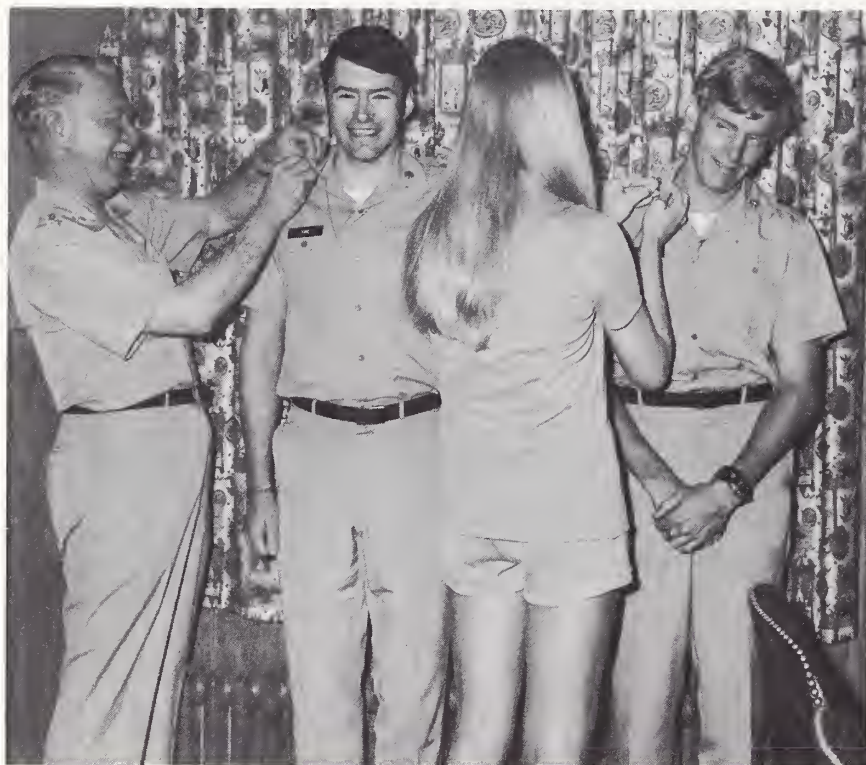
Ethiopia

FS Asmara—Kagnew's US Army Hospital recently celebrated its 30,000th admission since its opening in 1953.

The lucky lady was Miss Shannon Anastasia Varley, 6-pound, 10-ounce daughter born to CPT and Mrs. James Varley.

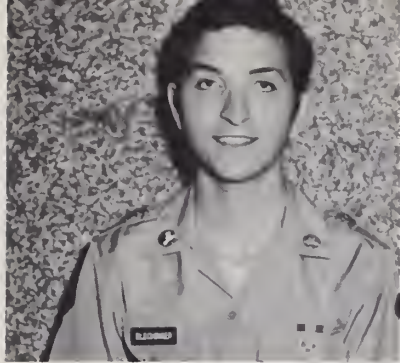
The hospital has averaged 1,600 admissions a year; Miss Varley was the 99th baby to be born there this year.

A cake commemorating the occasion was enjoyed by the assembled multitude, except little Miss Varley, who was on a strict milk diet.



AW GEE!—The USASA Combat Developments Activity at Arlington Hall Station is charged with the responsibility of determining how, and with what tools, ASA will support the Army of the future. Personnel assigned to CDA must possess a high level of education and a great degree of sophistication to cope with the new problems and complex challenges—including hot pants!

Miss Donna S. Chambers, a secretary in CDA, removes 2LT Gerald A. Kalin's gold bar prior to his promotion to 1LT as COL Melvin M. Lawson, CO of CDA, performs the same honors for 1LT William H. Fine. (Photo by T.J. Kaminski.)

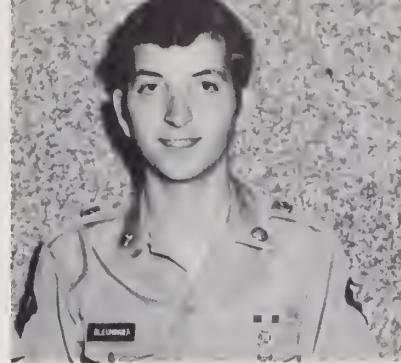


Paul Blechinger

Yes General . . . There is
Another ASA . . . And they have

Ufologists at Sobe

By SP4 Ludy M. Wilkie



Peter Blechinger

Identical twin brothers from the US Army Security Agency Field Station, Sobe, held an Okinawan radio audience spellbound as they discussed their investigations into Unidentified Flying Objects (UFOs).

Specialists 4 Peter and Paul Blechinger of the ASA unit at Torii Station were featured guests on an English language radio station on Okinawa recently. With statements such as, "We feel a certain percentage of these sightings cannot be explained as swamp gas, high flying Canadian geese, cloud formations, etc." by Peter and declarations like, "There are two factions of alien visitors—friendly and unfriendly—there is documentation to support this" by Paul, the twins aroused an avalanche of questions and opinions by American servicemen and their dependents.

The studio was so swamped with telephone calls the brothers had to return for two additional interviews.

Peter and Paul began research on UFOs seven years ago, when they heard of an alleged sighting near Boston Hills in their native New York State.

Through their investigations, they eventually came in contact with Mr. Norman Weiss, a lecturer on extraterrestrial phenomena. Mr. Weiss stated he had experienced an encounter with an extraterrestrial object in 1950. The twins were so impressed with his lecture and the documentation he offered, that they joined the National Investigation Committee for Unidentified Flying Objects.

Peter and Paul became director and assistant director for investigations into sightings in New York State. They helped to form the Allied Saucer Association (ASA?—Ed), a sister group to the National Association.

As members of the Allied Saucer Association, the Blechinger Brothers began to work with the New York State Police and the Erie County Sheriff's Department researching UFO reports in New York. Among the chief points of research was the Chitaqua Lake area, scene of numerous sightings.

During this time the twins became affiliated with an organization called Understanding Inc., which was concerned with ufology (the science of extraterrestrial phenomena), ecology, metaphysics, and with the dissemination of such information.

The twins gave more than 30 public lectures through multimedia. They were guests on two television programs, one originating in Buffalo and one in Rochester, and on a radio interview for WGI in Rochester.

For the Science Department at Hamburg High School, where they graduated in 1970, they produced "UFO Probe," a three-part program still in use by that department. "UFO Probe" traces sightings back through biblical times.

"Whether we stay in the military or go into civilian life," says Peter, "this will be an essential part of our life. We will stay with it until we die."

UGH? That's what they're saying all the time at Detachment L (Gartow), USASAFS Rothwesten, Germany.

But the UGH is being said with pride and affection. The UGH-bug that's been sweeping this small detachment refers to its own institute of higher learning—the University of Gartow at Hoebeck (UGH).

UGH is the brainchild of Specialists 5 Steve McCorkle and Tom Piazza who got the idea from the annual football game (college atmosphere, you know) between Gartow and Detachment K last winter.

Under its "Dean of Men," Staff

Sergeant Rich Goodrich, UGH began offering courses with both USAFI and University of Maryland



accreditation, but only qualified detachment personnel serve as instructors.

In addition to the formal classes, the program at Detachment L also offers a wide selection of military subcourses and group studies to prepare students for the USAFI College Level Exams.

What sets UGH apart from most post "universities" is that the curriculum is determined by the students. They've also added a special touch by fabricating decals for their books and car windows.

The "Joe College" atmosphere must be working—85 percent of the members of Detachment L are now enrolled in UGH.

Why Did You Enlist in ASA?

(or—Why do you THINK you enlisted in ASA?)

Circle one of the following:

I enlisted in the Army Security Agency because:

- (a) my recruiter told me I'd probably be wearing civies all the time, carry a gun, and be my own boss.*
- (b) I have an abnormal fear of rice.*
- (c) I thought it would be a great way to learn a foreign language.*
- (d) all of the above.*

The choices may be worded a bit facetiously, but if you circled (d) you can consider yourself a member of the hush-hush majority.

According to a recently completed in-depth but extremely small study by the US Army's advertising agency, N.W. Ayer and Son Inc., the primary reasons for selecting the ASA option

were the aura of mystery given to the Agency by Army recruiters and the desire to avoid hazardous duty. A secondary reason was the opportunity to receive language training.

The study, a sampling of attitudes and opinions of a few personnel at Vint Hill Farms Station, Va., was prompted by the Department of the Army's growing concern over the below average reenlistment rate of the Agency (as well as other MI-type commands.)

In addition, the Agency conducted a more extensive study of its own at the USASA Training Center and School, Ft. Devens, Mass. The School surveyed over 500 basic Morse Code students to determine the attraction

and avoidance factors involved in motivating Agency enlistees.

Both studies are linked directly to the Army's goal of a total volunteer force. If the draft is to be eliminated, the Army needs not only more reenlistees but also more volunteers.

Colonel Michael C. Varhol, Adjutant General for the USASA, writes in Bulletin No. 4 of the Modern Volunteer Army "Green Book," "We should have a good idea of why young men enlist in the Army Security Agency for four years. What attracts them to a four year commitment when many other options are available that require only a three year tour of duty?"

Here are some of the answers:

Attraction and avoidance factors were the keys to your enlistment

USASATC&S Study Results

Seven attraction factors were found for USASA enlistees. In order of priority, the respondents ranked the importance of these attraction factors in the following manner:

- 1. Obtaining a clearance for possible future civilian occupation.**
- 2. The possibility of desirable over-sea assignment.**
- 3. Prestige of working in military intelligence.**
- 4. MOS training available to USASA enlistees.**
- 5. Assignment to a high skill organization.**
- 6. Recommendation of acquaintance.**

7. Civilian skills better utilized in USASA.

Of the seven attraction factors, the highest ranking, that of obtaining a clearance, was a surprise. The group was overwhelmingly in favor of this as an attraction factor.

The possibility of a desirable over-sea assignment may be a natural opposite to duty in Southeast Asia.

The prestige of working for a military intelligence organization has always been a good drawing card.

The MOS training available to ASA enlistees has also been an important factor; however, many of the students taking basic Morse Code training felt that their desire and aptitudes were not necessarily considered during the training selection processing.

Avoidance factors play an important part also. At the top of the list was the desire to avoid menial tasks.

This becomes a problem since many of the basic Morse Code students surveyed considered learning Morse Code as menial.

The avoidance of participation in actual combat ranked second.

Lack of job opportunities in civilian life and being tired of a school environment ranked as third and fourth. These factors are somewhat related and are concerned with avoiding something in civilian life. (The last factor, that of being less likely to be assigned to Southeast Asia, is closely related to avoidance of combat.)

Another significant factor concerning Agency enlistees is that about 55 to 60 per cent are considered to be draft motivated. This figure was computed by counting those enlistees with a draft lottery number of 195 or lower as draft motivated. Of course, many already had an induction notice at the time of enlistment.

Commanders' Ideas on MVA

In about two months the Modern Volunteer Army concept will be celebrating its first anniversary. And from the very day of its birth, there have been changes in the Army life-style—the work-week is shorter and the hair is longer; pay is up and harassment is down; reveille and many other formations are dead or dying and EM and Junior Officer councils are growing.

And the changes will keep on coming. Perhaps some of them will come from the following consolidated list of ideas and recommendations for MVA improvements from the Agency's subordinate commands:

*** Training**—Lesson plans not requiring training aids or practical exercises should be disseminated to sections for circulation and reading rather than classroom presentation.

Basic Allowance for Quarters—Enlisted men living in the barracks should be given a choice of separate rations or meal cards rather than be restricted to eating in the mess hall.

Food Service—The master menu should be reviewed and a survey conducted to determine the taste of the user. Those items desired by the user should be increased and other items

decreased. There should be more variety in what is served in the mess halls. Additionally, issue factors should be adjusted to allow a larger ration of coffee and milk.

Travel—Government transportation should be authorized for one home leave during a long overseas tour. Space required transportation should be authorized for the wife and dependents if an emergency situation occurs in the wife's family, even if the sponsor is not traveling.

Proficiency Pay—All enlisted personnel should receive proficiency pay if they are qualified in their MOS, regardless of their career status.

PX and Commissary Facilities—Monetary limitations should be removed in CONUS PXs to permit the sale of large appliance-type items. All too often the hours of operation and the services provided in military commissaries and PXs are not equal to the types of services or the hours provided by similar local civilian stores.

Permanent Change of Station—Present duty tours are too short . . . few enlisted men are financially capable of bearing the expense of a PCS every two to three years, especially when housing is not readily available at the new station thus necessitating motel-type living. The reduction in the number of PCSs . . . would result in a large financial savings to the

government (and the individual).

Dependent Information—Efforts should be programmed towards improving the desire of dependents to "stay Army." This can be accomplished by improving medical, PX, commissary and housing facilities. Additionally, an increase in the flow of information outlining service related benefits to dependents should be accomplished. This lack of information is especially critical during unaccompanied tours. Orientation tours for dependents as well as the military man upon arrival at a new station would offer an excellent opportunity to present this information.

Promotion—Promotions should be competitive. Time in grade causes, in many instances, less capable people to be promoted. Time in grade should be used only to break a tie in the event that all other promotional factors are equal.

DA Policies—Policy changes promulgated by Department of the Army in conjunction with the MVA concept should not be announced if funds are not available to support the change. The announcement authorizing an action when funds are not forthcoming causes more irritation than does disregard for such a change.

* Taken, in part, from Hq, US-ASA Modern Volunteer Army "Green Book," Bulletin No. 4.

Facts & Figures About the Agency Man

*** The average education level of the Agency enlistee is 1-1½ years of college.

*** Forty-nine percent of enlistees are high school graduates, 41 percent have one to three years of college, 8.5 are college grads, and 1.5 have advanced degrees.

*** The Agency reenlistment rate for its first-term personnel has hovered around 10 percent for the last three years while the Army's retention goal for these people was 33.3 percent.

*** The retention rate of career personnel was 79 percent for FY 70; the DA goal was 80 percent.

*** Of the 316 reenlistees in February and March

of this year, 60 percent were careerists and 40 percent were first-termers.

*** Of those reenlistees, 65 percent had 12 years of education, 20 percent completed 13-15 years, and 15 percent received 16 or more years of schooling.

*** Nearly 70 percent of the group were married.

*** Only eight percent drew the maximum VRB multiplier of 4, and over half of the options chosen were for present duty assignment.

*** The most important reasons for reenlistment were retirement, satisfaction with military life, assignment opportunities, and pay and allowances.

"I don't think a chaplain should wear any form of rank whatsoever . . . I don't like the troops to call me 'sir', 'colonel' or any of that Army language."

Should he or shouldn't he—wear insignia of rank that is? This question has bugged our military chaplains for 196 years. And it is important to you. Why? Well now, that depends on what kind of person you are and on your problem. If you need personal advice, solace, religious or family counseling for instance—you may find it hard to warm up to those silver tracks, oak leaves or eagles. On the other hand, if you have a problem that depends on official door opening for help—you'll buy that old saw called RHIP or, rank has its privilege.

This is a purely academic question to those whose only contact with a chaplain is during church service. But the day comes for most of us—sooner or later—when we need another kind of service and in varying degrees of desperation.

From conversations with a number of ASA men and several chaplains THE HALLMARK got some candid and surprising answers to the question: Is the Army chaplain an officer, a clergyman, or can he be both?

The consensus of the 20 enlisted men and five officers questioned on the layman side was none for and 23 against wearing of rank insignia by chaplains. Two of this group were neutral on the subject. Four of the five chaplains interviewed, however, approved wearing symbols of rank.

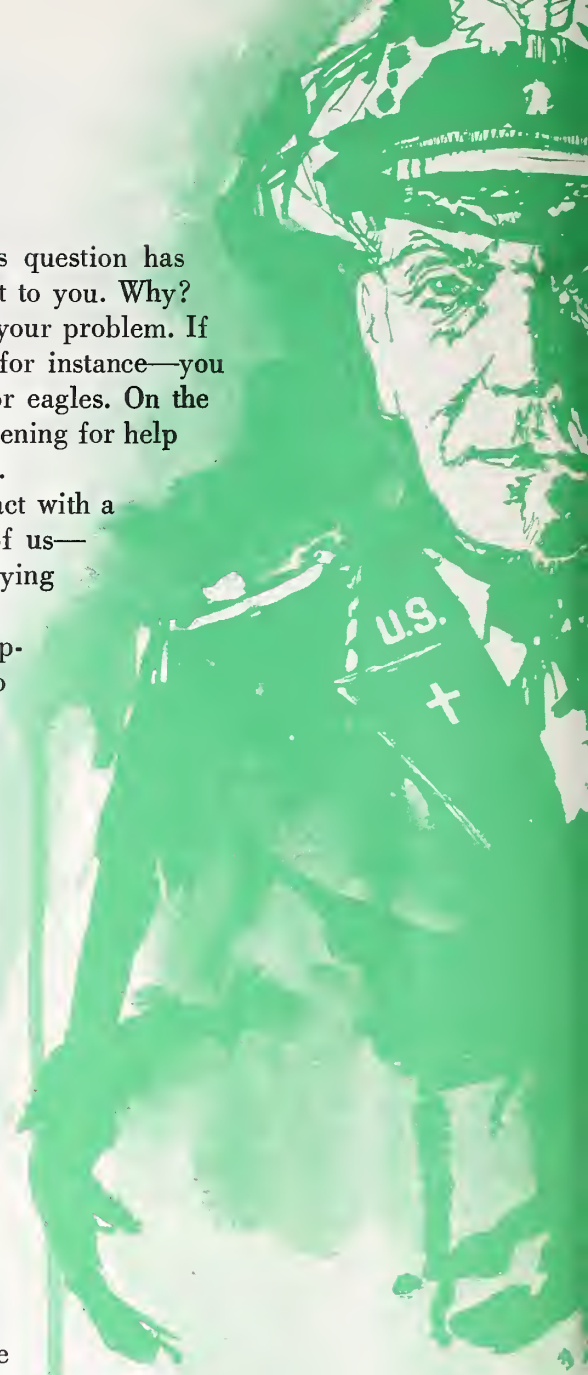
The two neutrals—both stationed at Arlington Hall—were SP5 John Daly, a historian, and SP5 Robert Murray, an artist/illustrator, neither of whom has ever visited a chaplain for any reason.

"It doesn't bother me one way or the other," said Daly. "I see the chaplain as an individual walking a tightrope—one who must be above or beside the military machine.

"For the enlisted man with a problem, the best place to seek redress of a grievance is within the system. And since the chaplain is usually the first or last recourse, his rank might prove to be the key to opening the door to the EM's problem."

Murray, who pretty much concurred with Daly, said that the rank didn't bother him either. "Once I see that cross on his uniform, I forget about his rank and think of him strictly as a chaplain," Murray said. "So, I don't care whether he wears it or not."

Among the chaplains questioned, the non-conformist was Chaplain (LTC) Roy V. Peters, the senior Catholic chaplain at Fort Myer, Va., who holds the distinction of being the first chaplain to enter Cambodia during the 1970 offensive.



"Yes—Colonel . . . Father . .



“... if rank has so much to do with the chaplaincy . . . it seems that the higher-ranking ones would have a better rapport with God.”

“I don’t think a chaplain should wear any form of rank whatsoever,” Father Peters said firmly. “I’ve always been opposed to it and always will be. I think all chaplains should wear crosses where other officers wear rank.

“The worst criticism a chaplain can receive is for him to be considered more of an Army officer than a chaplain,” continued Father Peters, who has voluntarily served two tours in Vietnam. “It places him at a tremendous disadvantage when he must overcome the ‘establishment’ barrier and prove he is a priest.

“When I was in Vietnam, I wore nothing on my fatigues but crosses, and all the men in the unit considered me just one of the boys. They would talk to me like I was just another troop—telling me about their problems at home, their activities and interests, their personal goals and ambitions—and it was just great. There were no barriers between us, and I think this is the way it should be all the time.

“Another personal feeling of mine,” he went on, “is that I don’t like the troops to call me ‘sir,’ ‘colonel,’ or any of that Army language. I’m a priest first, then an officer. And I’ve found that when a troop comes to me for counseling and addresses me as ‘Father,’ we don’t have to worry about getting around any military barriers before we can start talking.”

Chaplain (COL) J. C. Carroll, director of Plans, Programs and Policies in the Office of the Chief of Chaplains in Washington, D.C., sees the situation a little differently.

“In my 23 years in the military,” he began, “I have never found rank to stand in the way of my dealings with any soldier. I believe that once a chaplain takes on a personal relationship and establishes a rapport with the troops, he doesn’t have to worry about rank getting in the way.

“I have had several experiences in my career where rank has helped me get things done,” stated Father Carroll, also a Catholic. “In fact, it has helped me get through command channels in behalf of those who have come to me with problems.

“A lot of people say that chaplains should not be part of the military structure, that they should be in a civilian status and be provided by the various churches. But under this form of chaplaincy, it seems that the chaplain would be more likely to become nothing more than a Red Cross-type worker.

“And, further,” stressed the former USARV deputy chaplain, “I think the chaplain who finds the wearing of rank a problem in his relationship with his men simply needs to

Reverend . . . Chaplain—Sir”

The chaplain controversy: should he, or shouldn't he?

straighten himself out. He has a personal problem."

Chaplain (MAJ) George W. Alexander, a National Baptist who just completed two years of post-graduate work at Columbia University, says that rank does hinder slightly but that it is "more of a help than a hindrance."

"While rank does slow down some people enroute to the chaplain with a problem, it shouldn't be that much of a factor if the chaplain has an outgoing personality. Also, it makes people aware of his pay grade and shows them that he is in a supervisory capacity."

While all these observations seem justifiable, so do those of the 23 who agree with Chaplain Peters that the current policy should be revamped.

First Lieutenant Matthew Daley of the ASA Support Group at Fort Meade, Maryland, says that the clergy is a professional position and those in it should be treated as such.

"Chaplains, like lawyers in the Judge Advocate General's branch, are professionals in their own fields and not professional soldiers," he said. "I think the position of military chaplain, as well as the individual chaplains themselves, would merit more respect and be more effective if it weren't placed on the same level with other officers."

"I'm surprised," remarked MSG Kenneth Hewett at Arlington Hall, "that the chaplain has any effectiveness at all with the enlisted men. During my 20 years in service, I've seen several young EMs reluctant to go to the chaplain with a problem because of the rank factor."

"I think a chaplain would be much more effective if he were completely out of uniform and in civilian dress. I think this would help bridge the gap between the chaplain and the lower ranking EM."

"And I've seen a good example of this system working," he continued. "At one of my duty stations, there were two chaplains, both lieutenant colonels. One wore his military uniform with the rank insignia and the cross, and the other wore a civilian suit."

"And which do you think was most effective? Why, the majority of the troops would go to the civilian-looking chaplain with their problems, and more of them would attend his Sunday services. I'm not certain if his dress and not wearing of rank were the prime factors for this, but I'm certain they had something to do with it."

SP5 Thomas Clemens, formerly with the 5th Special Forces in Vietnam and currently assigned to the photo lab at Arlington Hall, related that while a chaplain should have rank for pay purposes, his insignia on a uniform provided a deterrent for one with problems.

"I've seen several instances where buddies have shied away from calling on a chaplain because of a piece of salute-demanding brass on his shoulder. And I don't think too many chaplains realize this," he said.

"If I had to go to the chaplain for any reason," remarked PFC Steve Garman, also at Arlington Hall, "I would feel more at ease about talking with him if he didn't look so authoritative in rank. Besides, a chaplain is supposed to be a chaplain because of his convictions and not because he is proud of his rank."

"And if rank has so much to do with the chaplaincy, then I would try to go to the highest-ranking chaplain around," he added. "It seems that the higher ranking ones would have a better rapport with God."

This is but a brief sampling of lay and ecclesiastical opinion within the military community. The diversity and firmness of opinions expressed reflect the continuation of a controversy which will remain a challenge to the chaplaincy far into the future.

Should a chaplain wear rank?

What do you think?

Prepared by 1LT Jerry W. Schaeffer, a former Hallmark staffer and two-week summer warrior on reserve active duty. LT Schaeffer is now a reporter with the Arkansas Gazette, Little Rock, Ark.

Continued from inside front cover.

Many of us just naturally tend to slip into a mental straightjacket when we sit down to compose a military letter, DF, staff study or whatever. We pay more attention to form and format than to clarity and brevity of expression.

Now before you start taking The Hallmark apart, be assured that no staff member harbors any delusion about possessing immunity to the gobbledygook virus [this sentence is proof positive]. Our gaffes and shortcomings are much too obvious to every Hallmark reader every month. But we try. And that is all we ask you to do.

So how do we get rid of the gobbledygook virus? Do we swing all the way over to mod jargon? No—that can be a still worse disease. Let's try the basic approach used by every professional writer; let's write from a position of empathy with our intended reader. And if we put as much thought into our writing as we do into developing the idea, plan, directive, letter or whatever, we will surely find it easier to win friends and influence people. Isn't that the name of the game?

"The mind stretched by a new idea never returns to the same dimension."

It's no secret that many ASA jobs require long hard hours of tedious work—work that can become so routine that it frustrates to the point where productivity drops. You'd think someone would come up with some good ideas to improve the situation. Well, Army Research and Development has done just that.

Many people think R&D's only purpose is to turn out all that new equipment with the complicated names and number designators. And rightfully so, because designing and building the new is certainly a major R&D function.

But another important area of Research and Development is social and behavioral science—the continual evaluation and improvement of existing systems and human performance through applied research.

Of special interest to ASA is the area of human performance and how it relates to the ASA soldier and his technical, and at times monotonous, job situation.

Ask the man who knows

Because of this relevance, ASA R&D encourages recommendations from the field. In many cases, it's the individual operator, the low man on the totem pole, who can pinpoint the psychological irritant or other job-related problems.

Recommendations are received from the field and submitted annually to DA Research and Development. Most ASA requests are then sent to the Army's Behavior and Systems Research Laboratory (BESRL) in Arlington, Va.

During the past year, BESRL scientists have undertaken a series of studies designed to improve the ASA field work environment. Their major concern is to understand and where necessary, recommend changes to the work arrangement, organization, utilization and training of ASA operations personnel to encourage greater job satisfaction.

Take the dittybopper, for example. Hour after hour he sits scanning the wavelengths, earphones filled with static while trying to pick out the vestige of Morse Code. Call it fatigue, call it boredom, call it a tough job. But it's an important one. To get the most from one's personnel, they must care—they must be motivated.

Now it would be great if you could cut back on the number of hours in a trick or could pipe Grand Funk in on one ear. But that's not likely.

However, some problems can and have been solved.

No pat for Pete

For example, BESRL recently found at one field station in Germany that the majority of operators received no feedback on performance, and of the feedback received, less than nine percent was for a job "well done."

Since an occasional pat on the back is important to performance and morale at every level of command, ASA has asked BESRL to continue its investigations in this area, so that the ASA man in the field will be able to see more of the fruits of his labors and receive a "well done" when appropriate.

ASA soldiers are urged to help by initiating proposals



R&D Also Probes Human Problems

for behavioral and systems research, using normal chain of command channels. No fast cash is to be made from this kind of suggestion, but you just might improve your working situation, and that of your co-workers as well.

All proposals are given careful consideration at many different levels, so that priorities can be determined and appropriate action taken.

Some problems simply cannot be researched and remedied. But many can and are being solved through scientific research, to improve the working situation of the ASA soldier in the field.

The Critic's Choice

By Chaplain (LTC) Thomas J. Neumann,
Goodfellow AFB, Texas

It has been said that critics are often men who have failed. A literary critic often is one who tried his hand at literature, but never quite succeeded in producing it. A dramatic critic is one who sits on the edge of the Planet No-Drama to criticize the dramas on all other planets. Not always, but sometimes, criticism is the outcome of an incapacity to produce, or a defense against one's own inferiority.

Because criticism can be disappointed ambition, it does not follow that it has no function. But it's never well to dig a hole unless you put something in it. Wise men, who are leaders, find that encouragement is often a better stimulus to improve efforts than any criticism.

Our mood today is more critical than encouraging, perhaps because no one examines his own conscience, and few, therefore, are conscious of their own faults. There is no character in the world so bad that there is still not left within it a potency for betterment. A dry stick is better for burning than a wet stick, but there does come a moment when the flames will eventually ignite it.

Encouragement, given with sincerity, can be the most effective tool of any superior. The section chief, the teacher in the classroom, the father and mother in the home, the coach of the football team will find greater success at times by a word of encouragement that expresses confidence in the other than by severe and biting criticism.

The true critic will always fill the hole that he has dug. The false and selfish critic will leave the hole empty and no one profits from the criticism, especially the critic himself.

Pitch-in for MVA

Commentary on the Modern Volunteer Army comes from many sources. The following opinion is from Captain Thomas J. Longfellow. His statements first appeared in The Aardvark—the unit newspaper for the USASA Support Group at Ft. Meade, Md.

As the Army moves toward fulfillment of the All Volunteer concept, we find ourselves in a period of constant change. Some of the changes such as relaxed haircut regulations and minimal number of inspections are viewed with contempt by some of the "old soldiers" and as a boon by the new generation of soldiers. So much controversy has arisen over petty issues that too many of us, both

young and old, have lost sight of the overall goal of an all volunteer force; that of producing a well-paid, highly trained, dedicated group of *professionals* upon whom the protection of this country and the free world depends.

One of the key requisites for a force of this type is pride: pride in self, pride in unit and pride in country. The most important of these is the pride of the individual soldier, upon which pride in unit and country are based.

Individual pride can only come from doing the job to which one is assigned to the best of his ability, thereby earning the respect of subordinates and superiors.

It is time for each of us, be we clerk, cook, NCO or Officer, to put aside our prejudices and look at ourselves to determine what we as individuals can do to come closer to our objectives of producing a modern fighting force.

Communication: A Four-Letter Word?

By MSG Harlan Malin
Hq, USASA Europe

The key to improved relations within the ASA units are no different from any unit in the Army. Two words that cover this situation are leadership and communication.

The Army today pursues a sometimes elusive entity called persuasive leadership. This is defined in many ways, but primarily it breaks down to a matter of leading the men to accomplish the mission with the least amount of wheel spinning.

The best use of the talents of the individuals should be considered and a reasonable attitude must be taken in regard to how much can be expected of any one person. Today's leader must be completely informed about his men. He must know their problems and the men must know that their leader cares about them; each one of them. This can only be obtained when the men trust and respect their leaders and each other. Honesty is the key to respect and trust.

Communication with our associates is very important to improve working conditions. We must be able to talk to each other. Supervisors must talk *to* their men, not *about* them. With this goes the fact that we must also listen. Particularly, the supervisors must listen to their subordinates, for communication is a two-way street.

Discuss your problems. We cannot solve the problems we don't know about. Now, you leaders: lead and listen. Many times the men are the best ones to solve their own problems. Last of all, everyone must become involved.

Ideas and Opinions

A peek into the past at ASA's Ft. Bragg battalion on the occasion of a change of name and scenery



Modern facilities finally replaced WWII era wood-frame barracks.

Now and Then

Things are moving down in the Southland, especially at Ft. Bragg, N.C. A few months ago, the 370th ASA Company pulled up stakes for Vint Hill Farms Station. (*See June HALLMARK*) Now the 301st ASA Battalion has changed its designation to the 313th and is making a move of its own.

After spending the past 18 years in wood frame barracks that date back to World War Two, the battalion has moved across post to more permanent (and modern) facilities.

It was back in September of 1953 when the unit, originally called the 306th Communications Reconnaissance (Comm Recon) Battalion, came to Ft. Bragg from Ft. Devens, Mass.

Over the years, the unit name

changed: the 306th in 1953, the 313th Comm Recon Battalion in 1955, the 317th USASA Battalion in 1957, the 313th ASA Battalion in 1962, the 301st ASA Battalion in 1965 and finally, the 313th ASA Battalion . . . at least as of this printing!

But while the names changed, the mission remained constant—providing tactical support to the XVIII Airborne Corps. And that support has come at some of the most critical moments of this country's history. For example:

***When Kennedy and Khrushchev came nose to nose over the Cuban missile crisis of 1962, the 313th was in the midst of it, represented by a subordinate company

that was the forerunner of the US-ASA field station at Homestead, Fla.

***In 1965, 313th members were rushed to the Dominican Republic's shores during that nation's internal turmoil. The battallion earned both the ASA Commanding General's Trophy and the Travis Trophy for its accomplishments there.

***Both a detachment and the entire battalion made the move across the Pacific in the mid-60's, supporting U.S. fighting troops in Southeast Asia.

The names and faces have changed—the actions and accomplishments remain. And the 301st—er—the 313th (the Agency's only Airborne battalion) has the history to prove it.



Helemano, Hawaii—Conferees to the 1971 USASAPAC Commanders' Conference relax with a challenging game of volleyball at the afternoon beach party at Waianae Army Beach on leeward Oahu.

Everything

Frankfurt, Germany—Headquarters and Service Company, alias "Jock Haven," has rolled, served, dribbled, punted, and run away with the Hessen Support District Commander's Trophy, 1970-71, for excellence in sports.

The muscular company whipped 35 other units in overall competition in more than a half dozen sports. The closest challenger was a distant 50 points behind.

Golf

Berlin, Germany—The 1971 ASA Europe Golf Tournament was anything but a contest this year. The squad representing FS Berlin not only grabbed the team trophy with a 30 stroke plurality (over second place Rothwesten) but also walked off with the top three individual awards (to Specialists 4 Al Jones, Bob Lawrence, and Bob Meter).

Although the team standings had been fairly well decided before the fourth and final round, Jones needed

an eagle on the 72d hole to beat out teammate Lawrence by a stroke. Lawrence led by one going into the 18th, but Jones placed the ball three feet from the cup on the long par 5 and then tapped in a clutch putt for the crown.

This was the second year in a row the championship was decided by an eagle on the final hole. Paul Hyman of the 318th USASA Bn., Herzo Base, climaxed a 69 round with a 23-foot eagle putt at Berchtesgaden to win by two strokes in last year's tourney.

Bowling

Hakata, Japan—Mr. Bill Gross, wishing he had that first ball back, rolled one of the all-time high games in Hakata's history recently, firing a near-perfect 290.

Mr. Gross, a civilian technical advisor in operations, left three pins on his first ball in the first frame, picked up his spare, and then knocked out 11 strikes in a row. Oh, to have that first ball back.

Kidding Around

Camp Humphreys, Korea—The furry critters were just minding their own business, quietly nibbling the lawns and shrubs around the headquarters building of Group Korea.

When the pair of horned quadrupeds spotted Specialist 4 Alan C. Harrell heading their way, they split. That's when the fun began.

Before Harrell and a compatriot, Staff Sergeant Douglas R. Kline, rounded-up the beasts, the operations compound goats had launched a threatening attack on the headquarters barracks, made an impromptu visit to the woodcraft shop, and nearly exhausted the two big-game hunters.

Unfortunately for SP4 Harrell, the secondary MOS of "Goatherd" is not a re-up option. At least, that's what SSG Kline says. And he's the Group's Career Counselor.

Football?

Ft. Clayton, Canal Zone—Yes, fans, it's that time of year again when the pigskin begins pushing the horsehide off the sport pages. But down Panama way, the ASA Southern Command flag football team has already completed a perfect 11-0 regular season. Now the team eagerly awaits its Super Bowl appearance to determine the champ of the Pacific side of the Canal Zone.

And the ASAers have to be the odds on favorite. During the season the talented team rolled up 368 points (with a game high of 72) and held their opponents to only 96 (with three shutouts).

Charging up the offense are Specialists 5 Dick McCuiston, Tom Young, "Tex" Johnson, Joe Abeyta, and Joel Walters; CPT Larry Carr; SGT Gene Rogers; and Spec 4 Jim Mashburn.

The "Doomsday Defense" is sparked by SP6 Al Stansbury, and SP4s Tim Coan, Carlie "T" Turner, Jerry Weitzman, Mike Holmes and George Cable.



LTC Andrew Little, CO of FS Hakata and honorary Admiral of the Fleet, on his converted fishing vessel.

... Where Kublai Khan Failed to Tread

The Genkai Sea to the west and the Bay of Fukuoka on the east have nothing but an eight-mile strip of land to keep them apart.

Apparently accepting their liquid surroundings, the residents who cling to this precarious peninsula have taken to the waters about them with a gusto and bravado the Kublai Khan himself must envy from his hygrophilous hermitage.*

The soldier-sailors of USASA Field Station, Hakata are taking full advantage of the long summers on the island of Kyushu in southern Japan. Most of their sea ventures are held on the Bay of Fukuoka, where the

*Although not sure the Khan perished in these waters, but supremely confident he no longer treads land *or* sea, we'll sacrifice grammatical accuracy for a slick alliteration, every time!

legendary Kublai Khan suffered defeat by the Kamikazi Winds during his assault on Japan in 1281.

For the men at Hakata, however, the waters are a place for recreation. The station's special services offer several small and medium-size sail boats, eight fiberglass runabouts and 10 aluminum rowboats. A new water safety program rounds out this recreational activity.

Some of the men at this unit have purchased Japanese fishing vessels. The boats, 40 feet long with a 10-foot span, easily convert into floating pleasure craft, stacked with ice, beer and sandwiches.

A few industrious individuals have made a hobby out of building new styles of boats, as shown in the adjoining photos.

Whatever the mode, be it old, new or innovative, the salt air and calm seas have lured this field station with an old spirit . . . Khan do!



The "SS Hero" (above) and her craftsmen/skippers, SFC Benny Mitchell, SSG Norman Kelch and SP6 Mike Miller is a far cry from the sleek design of SFC Lee Pryor's "Pontoon Special."





Top secret papers purloined from an undisclosed but authoritative source reveal the names and places of some forgotten faces that paraded through the Agency in years past.

Standing foursquare behind the freedom of the press, **The Missed Persons Bureau** defies courts and colonels to bring you the nitty-gritty on how these folks originally got involved in ASA!

Lieutenant Colonel **Jefferson M.**

Davis III (stand when you hear that name, suh) makes his retirement home in Summerton, S.C. Lieutenant Colonel **Thomas H. Foster** (take your seats) will soon call Owosso, Mich. his home after finishing courses at the University of Maryland.

Former Hallmarker 1LT **Jerry Schaeffer** now has a job with the Arkansas Gazette in Little Rock while 1LT **Art Cerf**, former managing editor of the magazine, will be

peddling his reportorial wares with WLWD-TV in Dayton, Ohio. Another of **THE HALLMARK** staff, SSG **Dennis K. Moloney** will remain with the magazine in a civilian status.

Warrant Officer **Robert S. Fogerson** will soon call Hubbard, Ore., his new home while Sergeant Major **William H. West** has accepted a job as an insurance adjuster in Greensboro, N.C.

First Sergeant **Wayne R. McKee** will relocate in Columbia, S.C. where he'll return to school while Master Sergeant **Jesse F. Bulter** will be retiring in Port Allegheny, Pa.

We've been through the "Keep those cards and letters rolling in" routine, fans. It doesn't have much effect. We want names—lifers and quitters. But we aren't getting them. So, **DON'T SEND ANY MORE NAMES!** (Maybe that will help get us what we need.)

Drawdown Hits 2d Phase

30-Day Early Outs Available Now

As reported in the July issue of **THE HALLMARK**, Operation Drawdown returned nearly 1,200 men to the Department of the Army as the first step in an overall reduction of the Army Security Agency.

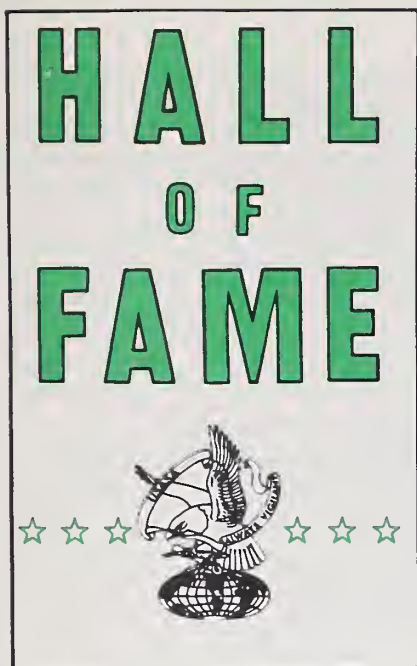
The second phase of the cutback is now in effect. Late in July, announcement was made by DA stating that 30 day curtailments of ETS date for first termers who enlisted under the ASA option were being accepted. All enlisted personnel with four-year ASA contracts (regardless of MOS) and separation dates in August and September may apply for the early out on a voluntary basis. The program will continue in force on a month to month basis until further notice.

Applications from individuals due to separate this month will be given priority attention. It should be noted, however, that his curtailment can **not** be used in conjunction with any other early release program.

Individuals who were released to DA under Phase I of Drawdown are also eligible and are being notified of the new policy.

It is possible that the curtailment program may need further modification to pare the Agency's force figure before the end of the current fiscal year.

Look to future issues of **THE HALLMARK** for information on Phase III and subsequent developments.



Legion of Merit

LIEUTENANT COLONEL: Kenneth W. MacDonald (1), Leo W. Neilsen, Bryant P. Schrivers (2), Robert L. Swanson.
 MAJOR: Joseph T. Gill Jr. (1)
 CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER 4: Robert K. Grayson.
 COMMAND SERGEANT MAJOR: Anthony J. Cincotta Jr.

Bronze Star Medal

FIRST LIEUTENANT: Daniel R. Klem, Paul S. Olson, Bruce R. Rollman.
 CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER 2: Samuel R. McDonald.
 SERGEANT FIRST CLASS: Kenneth Bateman, Osvaldo Montanez, James S. Price, Bill L. Snow.
 STAFF SERGEANT: Stinson N. Evans, Clifford M. Harris, Larry M. Tenney.
 SERGEANT: William W. Ambrose Jr., Harold A. Gottlieb.
 SPECIALIST 5: Loren P. Corn, Richard W. Hunter, Robert G. Nimz, Robert G. Thatcher, Paul D. Walukewicz.
 SPECIALIST 4: John F. Barnhart II, James L. Bass, Alvin W. Braden, David M. Clemmer, David W. Cooper, David B. Demarcus, James L. Edgerton Jr., Blake R. Egerstrom, Thomas C. Falk, Michael J. Gottemoeller, Terry A. Hendrickson, David S. Hodge, Steve Holroyd, David R. Jordon, Roy A. Judge, Jay F. Kerlin, Jerry L. Lerman, John C. Lindner, Roger A. Littleton, Fulton F. Lopatto, Larry C. McLeod, Dennis Mora, Robert L. Murphy Jr., George L. Poole, William J. Poore, Mark C. Price, Otha H. Price II, James L. Priset, Keith R.

Regan, Ronald Revolinski, Michael H. Richman, Jerry E. Sayre, James M. Schmitt, Michael J. Schuster, John D. Silvis, George C. Spencer III, Jon R. Stahley, Michael L. Taylor, Michael S. Thompson, Spencer L. Twaddell, Ronald E. Watson, Louie B. Williams Jr., Larry W. Wilson, Loren M. Windelbauer, Richard J. Villarreal.

Air Medal

FIRST LIEUTENANT: Gus A. Robertson, John D. Skelton.
 CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER 2: James F. Blaylock, Dennis M. Ford.
 SERGEANT FIRST CLASS: Joseph E. Hollingsworth, Damond E. Lester.
 SERGEANT: Lewis R. Shirley, Doyle H. Whitacre.
 SPECIALIST 5: James O. Brown (1), Robert R. Cuberly, Randolph L. Pohler, James C. Robarts, Robert J. Ward.
 SPECIALIST 4: Joseph L. Beegle, James C. Brylinski, Charles A. Burke, Lloyd W. Dodds Jr., Michael Lynch, Michael S. Mallon, Samuel A. Simmons Jr., Thomas V. Slavin Jr., Stephen P. Stabley, Lawrence H. Thompson, Melvin M. Winters.

Meritorious Service Medal

COLONEL: Herman A. Conrad.
 LIEUTENANT COLONEL: Dale D. Burton, Kenneth R. Darrington, Harry C. Graham, Seab W. McKinney Jr., Joseph F. Richards Jr., William E. Whittle.
 MAJOR: William H. Gardner, Lee W. Gentry, Milton C. Grinstead, Walter Jeffers, Kenneth W. Laird, Robert W. O'Shea, James T. Reilly, Charles F. Smith, Roger S. Talmadge, Ronald K. Vaughn.
 CAPTAIN: William R. Livermon.
 FIRST LIEUTENANT: Charles G. Misko, Thomas M. Walsh.
 CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER 4: Richard E. Christina, Gaylord R. Earney, Billie I. Sleith.
 CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER 3: Clark H. Ward.
 CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER 2: Thomas E. Abrials, Gary L. Armann, Richard G. Miller.
 COMMAND SERGEANT MAJOR: Howard F. Smith.
 SERGEANT MAJOR: Robert W. Raynor.
 MASTER SERGEANT: Arthur J. Brown, Jones B. Horne, Kenneth W. Laney, Robert H. Lloyd.
 SERGEANT FIRST CLASS: Irvin W. Batchelder, Billy W. Hughes, Jerry D. King, Billy J. Marlar, Richard H. McClain, Albert W. Murdock Jr., Louis Muza.

STAFF SERGEANT: Merle L. Remmert.

SPECIALIST 6: William E. Stark Jr.
 SPECIALIST 5: Kenneth W. Evans.

Retirements

COLONEL: Jesse L. Jordan Jr., Charles A. Reinhard.
 LIEUTENANT COLONEL: Richard M. Bradish, Paul D. Doyas, Ralph W. Kelley, Joseph Kormos, Robert P. Mulroy, Daniel W. Tierney.
 CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER 3: Gordon A. Fath.

Where There's A Will . . .

The Staff Judge Advocate suggests that you review what has transpired since you executed your will:

- Change in marital status.
 - Children born or adopted.
 - Change in state of legal residence.
 - No longer own certain assets mentioned in will.
 - Received gift or inheritance.
 - Changed nature of assets (sold stock and reinvested in real estate, for example).
 - Value of total estate (including life insurance proceeds) exceeds \$60,000 if single, or \$120,000 if married.
 - Have made substantial advances of assets or cash to selected heirs.
 - Individual executor, trustee or guardian named in will has died, moved away, or indicated unwillingness to serve.
 - Witnesses to will no longer readily available.
- If any of the items are checked, you should consider consulting your legal assistance officer as to whether or not you need a new will. Desires on burial arrangements should be made known to next of kin, but not included in the will because many times the deceased is buried before the will is examined. The will, insurance papers, titles and other valuable papers should be kept in a fireproof storage place in your home—preferably in a field type safe approved by Safe Manufacturers Association or the Underwriters Lab.



FLARE

FLARE

We think the average parent should know as much about drugs as the average pusher.

Sometime soon you'll want to talk with your teenagers about drugs. The sooner the better. We hope this page gives you something to start talking about. Because we want you to get to your kids before somebody else does.

THE OPIATES

When most people refer to "narcotics" this group of drugs is what they are talking about. Opiates are used medically as pain killers. On the street they cause pain for the user and society in general.

Opium

a white powder from the unripe seeds of the poppy plant. Opium can be eaten, but it is usually smoked in an opium pipe.

Morphine

is extracted from opium. It is one of the strongest medically used pain killers, and is strongly addictive.

Heroin

this strongly addictive drug is prepared from morphine. Outlawed even from medical use, heroin is the most commonly used drug among addicts. It can be sniffed, injected under the skin, or into a vein. Street slang for heroin includes "scag", "smack", "H", or "junk".

"On the Nod"

or nodding. The state produced by opiates. Like being suspended on the edge of sleep.

Mainline

or "to shoot up" - injecting a drug into a vein.



"A Hit"

street slang for an injection of drugs.

Works

the apparatus for injecting a drug. May include a needle, and a bottle cap or spoon for dissolving the powdered drug.

A Fix

one injection of opiates, usually heroin.

Junk

heroin, so named because it is never pure as sold on the street.

Junkie

an opiate addict.

Skin Popping

to inject a drug under the skin.

A Bag

packet of drugs, or a single dose of an opiate. Amount of the drug in the bag is denoted by price, a nickel bag (\$5), a dime bag (\$10).



"Cold Turkey"

describes the withdrawal that occurs after repeated opiate use. The addict can become irritable, fidgety, perspiration increases, there is a lack of appetite. The main problem in discontinuing opiate use is not getting off the drug, it's staying off.

Track

scars on the skin left from the repeated injection of opiates.

Overdose

cause of over 200 teenage deaths in New York City last year. Death is caused because the part of the brain that controls breathing becomes paralyzed.

Addiction

physical dependence on a drug, so that when the drug is taken repeatedly, and stopped suddenly, physical withdrawal occurs.

THE STIMULANTS

These drugs stimulate the system, or make a person more lively. While they are not physically addictive like the opiates, they produce a psychological dependence or craving.

Amphetamines

these stimulants are taken in tablet or capsule form, or injected into the blood stream. Among the widely used amphetamines are:

Dexedrine - or "dex" or "dexies"
Benzedrine - or "bennies"
Methedrine - or "speed"
or "crystal meth"
Biphetamine - or "football"



Speed Freak

person who repeatedly takes amphetamines or "speed", usually intravenously.

Mental Effects of "Speed"

amphetamines produce a decreased sense of fatigue, increased confidence, talkativeness, restlessness, and an increased feeling of alertness. As dosage increases amphetamines can produce irritability, distrust of people, hallucinations, and amphetamine psychosis.

Amphetamine Psychosis

a serious mental illness caused by overdoses or continued use of amphetamines. The person loses contact with reality, is convinced that others are out to harm him. The most frightening part - this psychosis sometimes continues long after person has stopped taking the drug.

Rush

the brief heightened state of exhilaration at the beginning of a high.

Crashing

withdrawal from amphetamines, the swift descent from an amphetamine high to severe lows of depression.

Cocaine

another kind of stimulant, derived from cocoa leaves. It is sniffed as a white powder, or liquefied and injected into a vein. It produces a fast and powerful feeling of elation. Cocaine does not produce physical dependence (addiction), but does produce a strong psychological craving.

Coke

street slang for cocaine.

PSYCHEDELICS

The medical classification of all mind altering substances. "Psychedelics" change a person's perception of his surroundings.

Hallucinogens

Those psychedelics which cause hallucinations.

LSD

probably the most powerful psychedelic. Reactions to LSD are extremely unpredictable. Distortions in time and space. Brighter colors. Vivid sounds. Feelings of strangeness. A sense of beauty in common objects. Sometimes fear and panic. Sometimes even psychosis.



Flashback

a user can be thrown back into the LSD experience months after the original use of the drug. Other possible risks of LSD, which are being thoroughly researched, include brain damage and chromosome breakage.

Acid

a slang term for LSD. A frequent LSD user is an "acid head".

Drip

to take any drug orally. LSD is usually dissolved in water, and may be placed on a sugar cube. The term is to "drip acid".

DMT

a powerful psychedelic prepared in the laboratory as a powder or liquid. It is usually injected into the vein or smoked along with marijuana or in cigarettes.

Psilocybin

this psychedelic comes from a mushroom. It is less potent than LSD and takes a larger dose to get the effect.

Peyote

from the peyote cactus, causes pronounced visual effects. It is used in a religious ritual by some Southwestern U.S. and Mexican Indians and its use in these rituals is legal.

Mescaline

"mese" is the common name for this drug which also comes from the peyote cactus. Stronger than peyote itself, mescaline also causes vivid visual impressions.

DOM

called STP by users. The effects of STP can last for two or three days.

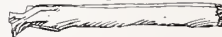
Marihuana

the crushed and chopped leaves and flowers from the hemp plant. Sometimes smoked in cigarette form. Sometimes smoked in pipes. Reactions can be: a giddy feeling like drunkenness; changes in perception and mood; feelings of well-being or fear; and possibly hallucinations. Slang terms for marihuana are "grass" or "pot".



Joint

a marihuana cigarette.



Roach

the butt end of a joint.

Stoned

describes the intoxicating effect of marihuana, or really any drug, or alcohol.

Hashish

called "hash". Also prepared from the flowering tops of the hemp plant. Hashish is smoked in a pipe or taken orally, and is more powerful than marihuana.

THC

tetra hydro cannabinol. Purified extract of the resin of the hemp plant. Also made in the laboratory. It is thought to be the substance in marihuana and hashish that causes the mind altering effects of these substances.

Trip

a name for the reaction that is caused by a psychedelic drug. A bummer is an unpleasant or frightening trip.

Head

someone who uses drugs frequently.

THE DEPRESSANTS

The category of drugs that depresses the functions of the brain.

"Downs"

street slang for depressants.

Alcohol

ethyl alcohol, a depressant because it slows the functions of the brain that control thinking and coordination. In high doses it produces drowsiness and sleep. Alcohol is an addictive drug, since after prolonged or continued use, it can cause physical dependence (alcoholism), and when discontinued, causes withdrawal symptoms at least as serious as the other addictive drugs.

Barbiturates

these drugs are in the group called sedatives - medicines to make you sleepy. Barbiturates are taken in capsule or tablet form. They cause physical dependence (addiction), and after repeated use, physical withdrawal does occur when these drugs are discontinued. Among the common commercial names for barbiturates are:

Seronal or "red devils"

Neuronal or

"yellow jackets"

Amotal or "blue heavens"

or "blue devils"

Luminal or "purple hearts"

Twimel or "rainbows"

or "double trouble"



Barbiturate Overdose

more people in the United States die as a result of an overdose of barbiturates (usually suicide) than of any other single substance.

Intoxication

sedative or tranquilizer intoxication is similar in its symptoms to alcohol intoxication. Driving while intoxicated can be extremely dangerous, and is thought to cause at least 25,000 traffic fatalities a year.

Tranquilizers

drugs that calm tension and anxiety. These drugs do not cause sleep except in high doses. Tranquilizers are taken in capsule or tablet form. Some common commercial names for tranquilizers are: *Equanil*, *Miltorn*, *Librium*, and *Valium*.

INHALANTS

Among substances which are inhaled and produce a high are: glue, gasoline, lighter fluid, and refrigerants. Continued inhaling has been reported to cause severe anemia, liver damage, brain damage, and death.

Prepared as a public service for the BOSTON GLOBE in consultation with David C. Lewis, M.D. Dr. Lewis is the author of *The Drug Experience: Data for Decision-Making*, a course for schools and community groups, published by CSCS, Inc., Boston.

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